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THE NAVAJO LANGUAGE MONTHLY

Arizona State Museum

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Wááshindoon Bi'ólta' Yinant'a'í T'áá Yikéé' Góne' Náánásdzíinii Wááshindoongóó Deeyáá Lá

Niléi 'adahwiis'ágóó, bikágí yishtłizhii ba'átchíní da'ólta'góó Wááshindoon bi'ólta' danilínii naaznilígíí ha'a'aahdi binant'a'í ła' bá dah sidáago 'át'é. 'Éi Chief of the Branch of Education deiłní. 'Áádóó yaago hodees'áhígíí dzaqdi Naabeehó dine'é kéyah bá hahoodzo bikáa'gi Wááshindoon bi'ólta' danilínígíí ła' yá dah náánásdá. 'Éi Director of Navajo Schools náadeidi'níigo Tségháhoodzánígi nihá sidá. 'Ákót'éego 'át'é. 'Ako ndi díi kwii baa hane' nilínígíí 'éi bilagáana 'asdzání Mrs. Almira Franchville wolyé. Tségháhoodzánídóó 'ólta' bee bóhólníih ha'nínígíí t'áá

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Away to school. These are the boys at Snowflake, Arizona. They attend the peripheral school at Snowflake. The peripheral school classrooms are operated by the state of Arizona. The dormitories are operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Tódiłhił Biih Yilj hoolyéegi da'ólta'ágíí 'ádaat'j 'ashiiké kwii 'atkéé' deiikáhígíí. Kin yii' danijahígíí Wááshindoon bá yisnil. Kodóó 'índa Bilagáana ba'átchíní yił da'ólta'.

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yikéé' góne' náánásdzíigo 'óolyé. Nt'ée'go díí 'asdzání nléí Wááshindoondéé' bi'déékeed lá. 'Áadi 'ólta' bee bóhólníigo dah náánásdá ha'nínígíí t'áá bikéé' góne' náásínídzíí dooleet bi'doo'niid lá. 'Éí kót'éego t'áá 'ániidígo nihít ch'ihoot'á.

Díí Mrs. Franchville wolyé ha'nínígíí daashíí nízahdéé' Wááshindoon yá naalnishgo hool-zhiizh. 'Áko ndi tseebíí náahai yéedáá' 'éí díí Naabeehó bitahíí' naanish dah náábidiilóóz. 'Éí 'ákódzaago Shash Bitoo hoolyéegi 'ólta'ági 'ólta' binant'a'í principal wolyéhígíí silíí. 'Éí 'ákwii díkwíí shíí bináahai dóo supervisor of home economics deiłnínígíí náánásdlíí. 'Áko 'éí díí Naabeehó bitahgi Wááshindoon bá da- 'ólta'góó yitah nídídáahgo t'áá hooghan haz- 'áagi ha'át'ihíi da baa 'áháyáago bee náás 'ayooldił nilíinii yína'niłtin nt'ée', ch'iyáán 'ádaal'íigi da. Kót'éego t'áá 'íiyisíí yá'át'éehgo binaanish náás yit'ihígíí beego Tségháhoodzánidóo 'ólta' bee bóhólnííh nilíinii bikéé' sínízíigo 'ólta' bá hooch'áá dooleet bi'doo'niid lá. 'Éí k'ad díí' náahai yéedáá' 'ákót'éego binaanish ch'ínáánít'i' silíí' Assistant Director of Navajo Schools wolyéego. Jó nt'ée'go k'ad nléí Wááshindoon hoolyéégóó 'ahóólíid lá. 'Áádéé' 'índa hótzaago bee bóhólníihgo 'ályaa, 'azhá t'óó 'akéé' góne' náánásdzínígíí nilíi ndi.

'Ákót'éego díí t'áadoo le'é Naabeehó dine'é bee bich'i' 'anídahazt'i' danilíinii bił béeedahózingo nléí ha'a'aahgóó 'adahakáahii baa 'ahééh 'ílíigo 'át'é. Háálá 'áádéé' t'éiyá kóó k'ad t'áadoo le'é bidahót'aah danilíinii hadahat'eéh. 'Éí baago díí 'ólta' haz'áagi bee nihich'i' 'anáhóót'ihígíí ts'ídá t'áá 'íiyisíí bee nihiká 'azhdool dahwííníi'niigo haa ntsideikes díí k'ad nihitahdóó 'ákóó dashdiíyá ha'nínígíí.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF NAVAJO SCHOOLS TRANSFERRED TO WASHINGTON

Mrs. Almira D. Franchville, assistant director of Navajo schools is transferring to the Washington office. She will be the assistant chief of the Branch of Education.

Mrs. Franchville has been working on the Navajo Reservation for eight years. She began her work on the reservation as Area Principal at Fort Wingate. Later she became supervisor of home economics. In 1951 she became assistant director of schools.

Mrs. Franchville thoroughly understands the educational problems on the Navajo. Her knowledge toward solving the Navajo education problem should be very helpful.

Russel G. Fister previously Director of Resources at Window Rock Area was appointed Supt. of the Osage Agency, Pawhuska, Oklahoma.

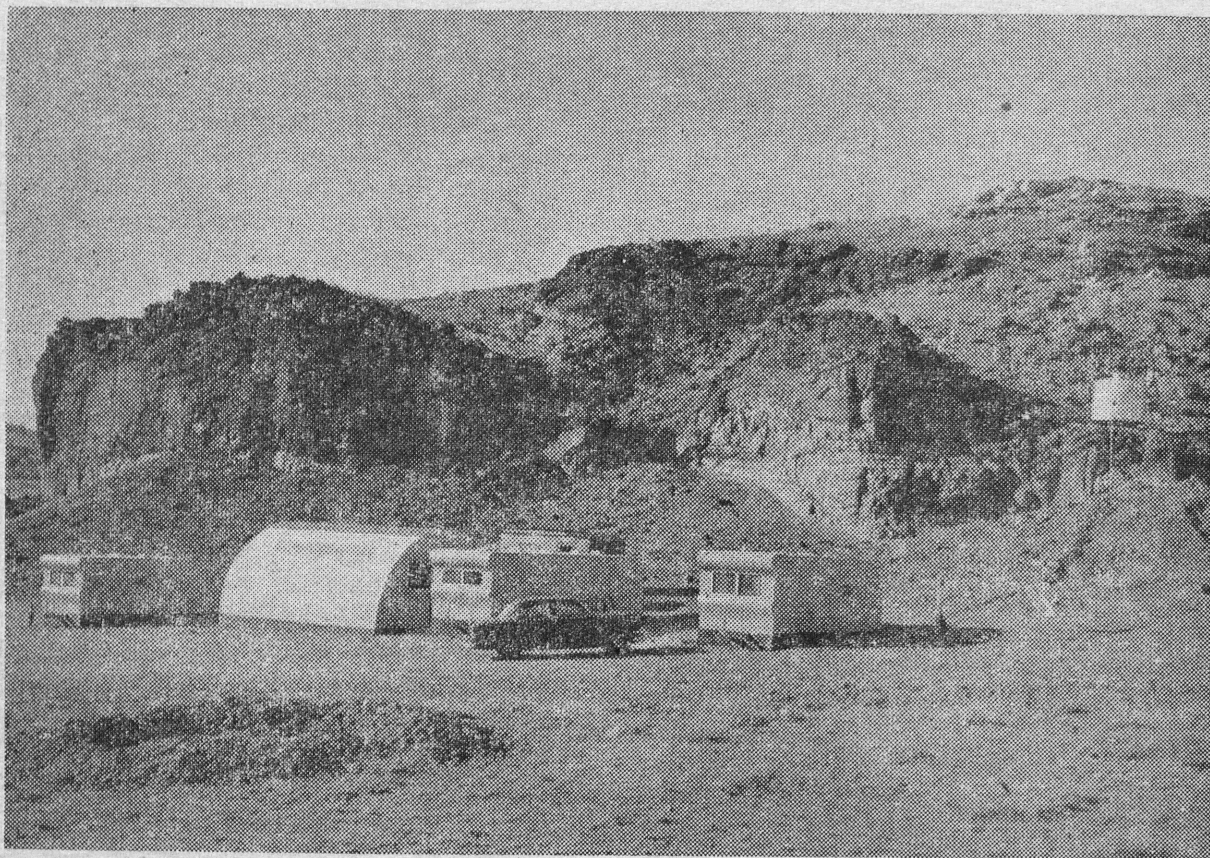
Naaltsoos 'Adaha'níít Baa Na'asdee'

'Ániid nídeezidéé bini naakigóó yootkáłéé- dáá' t'áá nítéél nt'ée' naaltsoos 'adaha'níígíí baa nda'asdee'. Democratic Party dóo Republican Party 'ałch'i' ndaneezdee'go naaltsoos bá 'adahaas'nil. Bee béeéhózin biniiyé há'á- t'éegi da Democrats danilínígíí binaaltsoos té- lii yik'i naazíí łeh. Republican jí 'éí ch'íh yee 'adilohii yik'i naazíí łeh. 'Éí bee béeedahózin. Nt'ée'go téliií naaltsoos bá 'aghá dahineez- dee' lá naaltsoos 'adaha'níít baa na'asdee' yéedáá'. Nléí Wááshindoondi House of Repre- sentatives wolyéego nahat'á yiniiyé dah nídi- biłh dooleetii naaltsoos bá 'ádahaas'nil. 'Éí 'ayaai hooghan deiłní nihahastói 'ákóó 'ał- náadaakahii. Nahat'á yiniiyé dah naháaztá- níígíí łahíí dah náánáakahígíí 'éí U. S. Senate deiłní. T'áá 'éí 'adeił hooghan deiłní. Bila- gáanaíí dó' łahda t'áá 'ákót'éego dayózhí. Naaltsoos 'anáádahaas'nilígíí beego Demo- crats danilíinii téiyá 'aghá 'ánáánéelt'e' doo- leet lá díí nahat'á biniiyé yah 'aná'áldah góne'.

President Eisenhower wolyéego k'ad nléí ha'a'aahdi nihá 'aláaji' dah sidáhígíí 'éí Re- publican danilíinii naaltsoos bá 'adayiiznilgo yee honeesná. Ndi 'ááíí 'éí t'ahdoo naaltsoos bá 'anááhá'níít da. 'Éí t'ahdii doo yííghah 'ałeéh da 'éí bee 'át'é.

T'ahdoo naaltsoos 'adaha'níít baa na'al- deeh yéedáá' 'éí Republican danilíinii 'alááh 'ánéeláá' nt'ée'. Democrats dahoneesnáá dóo k'ad House of Representatives góne' naakidi neeznádiin dóo bi'aa tádiin dóo bi'aa naaki dah dínóobéét lá. Republican shíí 'éí naakidi neeznádiin dóo bi'aa táá' yilt'ée dooleet Rep- resentative danilíníí. Senate jí biniiyé naal- tsoos bá 'adahaas'nilii 'éí t'áá hazhó'ó hastói 'ahaanaaskai lá. 'Éí 'ááíí Republican dízdiin dóo bi'aa tseebíí. Democrats danilíinii dó' t'áá 'ákónéelt'e'. 'Áko 'éí t'áá 'ałch'ishíí 'ahe- néelt'e' lá. 'Áko ndi t'áá'á'í 'éí Independent Party wolyéhígíí nilíigo naaltsoos bá 'ahees'nil lá. 'Éí Wayne Morse wolyé jini. 'Áko ndi 'éí t'áá bívó Democrats dah yikahíí yee 'atah nilíi dooleet'at' 'át'é ha'níí lá 'ałdó'. Doo nléí ha'a- 'aahdi 'ałah nádleehii t'éiyá naaltsoos bá 'adahaas'nil da. State wolyéego hadahasdzo- qóó 'aláaji' bídahólníihii dó' naaltsoos bá 'adahaas'nil. Jó 'éí governor deiłní. Yóótóójí hahoodzooíqíí Mechem wolyéego governor nilíí nt'ée' Republican nilíiigo. Jó nt'ée' 'éí baa ho- neeznáá lá. Mr. Simms wolyé Democrat nilíi- go, 'éí baa honeesnáá lá. Arizona biyi'jí 'ałdó'

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This is the Indian Wells Trailer School. It is located about three miles from the Indian Wells Trading Post in Arizona.

Kin chidí bee ndaadzízígíí kwii ła' bii' náá'ólta'. Díí 'éiyá Tó Hahadleeh hoolyéhédóó táadi tsin sitáqgi 'át'é.

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Ła' shíí 'ádeinoosingo "Ts'ídá da sha' daa-jít'éé łeh hajéí baqah dah haz'áqago?" danohsin. Díí k'ad t'áá 'ákónéehee 'ádeinoosingo dóó 'ákódaat'éhígíí hazhó'ó hoł béeéhózingo yá'á-t'ééh. Hqah dah hoo'aah shíí ndi t'ahdoo yéego haa níidiidáah dago doo 'ájít'éhé da łeh. Bił náás hodilzhishgo 'azh'á doo yéego nijilnish da ndi "Hwááh, t'áadoo 'ásh'íní da la' ndi ch'ééh déyá" jiníigo 'ádee'anéijilghat łeh. Inda t'ée'go da tó hqah hanátíł łeh jiní. Wónáásdóó hajéits'iin gónaa diniih yileeh. 'Aadóó 'idizhniilkos. Bił náás hodilzhish dóó hachát'ish doot'izhgo, doodaii' łitsxogo da habíhizhdilkees yileeh jiní. Wónáásdóó hachát'ish dił bitah dah daalchíí yileeh. Kwii ła' t'áadoo hooyání biyi'déé dił deiltałgo t'áá 'ádíjį' ndahoniił'qah.

Kwii nahalzhiishgo doo 'ádaa 'atíjít'įgóó t'óó bił náás hoolzhishgo t'áadoo hooyání hats'iini jileeh. Wónáásdóó ch'iyáánée t'áá 'atso doo dzinízin da jileeh.

Wónáásdóó yisdah dzinízin jileeh dóó hatah doo hółdzil da jileeh jiní. Díí 'éiyá doo cho-hoo'įjdi nizhníłłizhgo 'ákót'éé łeh jiní. Yá'á-

t'ééh nízhdoodleełgo daashíį nízaad nihool-zhiizhgo 'inda bii' háázhdoodáát.

(Náánágo ła' baa nááháne' dooleet)

HOW TO DIAGNOSE TUBERCULOSIS

(continued from November issue)

If you think you might have tuberculosis, go to the hospital or clinics for examination. Germs that cause tuberculosis make a rotten spot in the lung. This rotten spot is like cheese and very thick. The x-ray picture shows this area of lung as a "spot". This is what the doctor looks for on a chest x-ray. Sometimes, the piece of rotten lung is coughed up. This leaves a hole. Doctors call that a "cavity". It can be seen in the x-ray picture. The tuberculosis condition can often be seen on the x-ray many months before the lung begins to rot. This is also before the tubercle germs have made the person feel real sick. Doctors like to find tuberculosis early by x-ray. Then bed rest and drugs can work fast and effectively.

Another laboratory test that is used to find out if a person has tuberculosis is the sputum test. Remember millions of tubercle germs are coughed out of a sick lung. Doctors look at this spit under the powerful eyeglass, the microscope. They may see these germs. Doctors then take this spit and plant it in some food where it can grow. In about a month they can see a mold-like substance growing. This mold is the many many tubercle

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These Navajo children are being taught by a young Navajo teacher. Her name is Irene Chee. She is a fully qualified teacher. This is part of the Shiprock school.

'Asdzání kwii bá 'ólta'go biká'ágíí Naabeehó niljigo k'ad Naat'aanii Nééz hoolyéedi bá 'ólta'. Irene Chee wolyée lá. Níléi bá da'ólta'í 'idahoo'aahgóó yiniyé tádííyáago k'ad doo bich'í' 'aná-hóót'i'góó bnaanish 'áyiilaa.

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germs growing. This can be seen with naked eye. Doctors then take a sample of this mold-like substance. They look at it with powerful eye glass. They can see the single tubercle germs.

Chest x-ray and sputum tests then help doctors find out whether or not you have lung tuberculosis.

Clinical picture - Lung.

Often people ask "How would I feel if I had tuberculosis?" This is an important question to answer. It is well known that when a person gets this disease he may not feel different. As the disease gets worse he may may feel tired even though he has not worked hard. He may notice that he has a fever, especially in late afternoon. He may have night sweats. Sometimes, he will complain of chest pain and cough. If the tuberculosis gets worse he may cough green or yellow sputum. This sputum will often have streaks of bright red blood. Some patients have bled to death at this period of the disease.

If still nothing is done, the patient may begin to lose weight rapidly. Also, they may have little appetite for food of any kind.

These people get weak and short of breath. When a

person has all these symptoms he is probably in the very far advanced stages of lung tuberculosis.

(to be continued in January)

Dahooghangóó 'ólta'ágíí

Diné kéédahat'ííggóó díkwíigo shíí da'ólta'go yíshí. T'áá níléi diné kéédahat'ííggóó bitahgi 'ólta' bił níná'a'néehego 'ákwii da'ólta'. 'At-chíní yázhí t'ahdoo 'ólta' jį 'adahakáhii 'ákwii 'atah da'ólta'. 'Ákót'éego shíí'dáq' Black Rock hoolyéegi 'atah 'íínishta' nt'ée'. Díí shighanídóó t'áá 'áhánigi 'áhooleyé. Nihighanídóó t'áá kót'éégóó 'ólta' bił ni'níná. Níbaal ntsaa léi' naaki nii'nilgo 'éi biyi' da'ííníilta' nt'ée'. Shizhé'é 'atah yinaashnishgo kwii níbaal nihá nii'nil. Shitsilí dóó shideezhí bił da'íínishta' nt'ée'. 'Áádóó binaadéé' 'átchíní danilíinii dó' díkwíí shíí da'ólta' nt'ée'. 'Ash-dla'ajį nída'ííníiltahgo damíigo ná'ádleeht' nt'ée'. Kwii 'ólta' bííghah 'azlįįgo shí t'áá

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'áko Intermountain hooleyéé léi'góó dah diiyá. 'ólta' bíghah 'aleehgo honeeni baa na'asdee'. Diné 'a'gháá dadikahgo baa na'asdee', 'íí' da. 'Ak'idah yi'niíí bee na'a'néhígíí t'éiyá t'áá hazhó'ó baa honééniid.

Diné Frank B. Harvey wolyé 'éi bá da'íniil-ta' nt'éé. T'áá hazhó'ó yá'át'éehgo bá 'ólta' lá. T'áá 'ániiltso nihił yá'ádaat'ééh dóó diné t'áá 'ákwii kéédahat'íinii t'áá 'a'ltso t'áá 'ákó-daani.

—By Andrew C. Henry.

"Black Rock Hogan School"

There were many Hogan Schools on the Navajo Reservation last summer. That's for both boys and girls who have never been to school. We had a Hogan School at Black Rock, Arizona. Black Rock is not very far from my home. It is only about 100 yards distance. The boys and girls attended school there 5 days a week. We had two big tents for classrooms. My father helped put up the tents for us. My brother, sister and myself we went to school. After that school stopped, I went to Intermountain school. When the school closed, we had a grand time at a field day. We played all kinds of different games; as racing, horse racing, potato racing, tire racing, and also relay racing. The most exciting game of all was played with saddle blankets.

Our teacher's name was Mr. Frank B. Harvey. He is a very good teacher. We liked him and the people like him too.—Andrew C. Henry

'íhoo'aah Wolyéii

'íhoo'aah wolyéii shíí ts'ídá t'áá bá 'ahool-'áhí bá 'ahool'á. 'Olta' bíghah 'ajisíí' ha'nii ndi 'íhoo'aahígíí t'áá bá 'ahool'á. K'adgo has-tóí, 'índa sánii 'íhoo'aahígíí bá néit'aahgo baa dahane'. Ch'óóshdádádá 'éi doo 'ákót'éego baa dahane' da 'éh nt'éé'. 'Azhá shíí doo ts'ídá yéego 'ajííłta' da ndi ha'át'éegi naanish da 'ta' jiiłtsodgo 'íhoo'aahígíí t'áá bił naat'i-go 'át'é. Háálá 'éi naanishígíí bee náás dahi-dit'ééh.

'íhoo'aah wolyéii náás yit'ihígíí ts'ídá daa-níłtsoqo bee shá haz'á jinízingo ha'át'éehgo na'ízhdíłkidgo bee ntsídžíkees 'éh. Jó bee 'áház'ánígíí 'éi doo bééhózin da. Háálá náás-góó bee hinii'náa dooleet'ii ts'ídá t'áá 'a'łq 'át'éego baa ntsíikees. Díí k'ad bíhool'á'ágíí ts'ídá t'áá 'ákódígo bee hinishnáa dooleet dzinízingo shíí t'éiyá k'ad ląq bini' t'áá 'ákó-t'éhé dooleet dzidínóozíí. Jó 'áko ndi ts'ídá t'áá 'ahooníí 'ahoonííł. T'áá 'éi bik'ehgo tsíhookos dóó bik'ehgo náás 'ooldah. Doo 'ahoonííłgóó shíí 'éi t'áá'áháagi 'ajoolkaal ndi bíghah. K'ad 'éi doo 'ákót'éé da. 'Índa Naabeehó nilíinii k'ad lą'í da ba'át-chíní 'ólta'jii ndayíniíł. 'Íhwiidool'áát dóó bí-ni' háágóó da yee náás yigáat dooleet dahwii-

nidzingo shq' 'ádaat'í. 'A'łk'idádá' da'íinánéé k'ehgo ha'nínígíí k'ad doo bíghah da. 'Éi baq-go ts'ídá yéego díí 'íhoo'aah ha'nínígíí bida-diilkaalgo yá'át'ééh. K'ad kóó nihá 'ashja'ósi-nídádá' yéego 'ádaat'í.—Beatrice Peshlakai, Riverside, Oklahoma.

My Opinion of Education (Sherman Bulletin)

Education should never end for anyone. Not even school days need to end. Adult education is often spoken of more today than education for children. People who are already employed may want to become more competent in their profession or trade. Even though one may never go to college, he may continue to learn as he works.

How much education do we need? The answer to that question depends on what we are going to do with it. If all we want is merely to exist, we can get by with a comparatively small amount of formal schooling. However, if we wish to understand other people and the conditions under which they live and work, then there is hardly any limit to the amount of education that can be useful to us. Today there are many of our Navajo people, who are sending their children to school, so they can make something out of themselves. So let's all try our best to learn all that we can while we have the opportunity.

—Beatrice Peshlakai, Riverside, Oklahoma

'Atsj' 'Aanahanihgi Bibeehaz'áanii

Arizona biyi'jii na'aldloosh hadeisíidii t'áá 'a'ltso 'ei 'atsj' da 'ádaat'éii hadeisíidgo 'át'é. T'áá háiida doo Indian jilíinii 'áléi haa'í da Indian bihoodzo biyi'jii 'atsj' 'ta' haa nináhá-nihgo license wolyéego bik'ehgo haa na'íinii-hígíí neehólóqgo t'éiyá dahodidooniiłgo haz'á. Háálá Indians danilíinii 'índa doo Indians danilíinii hwe'atsj' ndayíłniih 'éi bee 'át'é.

'Áadóó 'índa na'aldloosh 'atsj' biniiyéii ts'ídá t'áá 'a'ltso hadeisíid bee báhaz'á. 'Áko doo Indian jilíi dago 'azhą Indians bá náhás-dzo biyi'gi ndi 'átsé 'atsj' há dínóol'jiiłgo bee-haz'á, t'áá 'áléi t'óó'jii 'át'éhégi 'át'éego.

'Ákót'éego bee bá haz'ąqgo 'át'éé lá díí Arizona Livestock Sanitary Board wolyéego yee dah yikahii. Níwehdąq shíí 'éi t'áá 'naaki nilíigo baa hojilne' nt'éé. K'ad 'éi ts'ídá béé-hózínigo baa hane' lá. T'áadoo le'é bee na-haz'á danilíinii yaa dahalne'ígíí 'ákót'éego hoł ch'ideiz'ąq lá.

Laws Defined on Reservation Meat

The Arizona livestock sanitary board regulates the sale of meats in Arizona. It has power to license non-Indian sellers of meats on Indian reservations if they sell to both Indians and non-Indians.

The board can inspect all animals for slaughter in possession of non-tribal Indians on or off reservations.

The above decisions have been given recently by legal interpreters of Arizona laws.

Dilní Yee Ndaanéhígíí
(Sherman Bulletin)

T'áá 'ákwííjí 'abínígo auditorium-góó 'a'ná-néijah, 'áadi dilní bee na'a'né bídahwiil'aah. Kóhóot'éédqáq' dilní bá hooghan yęę jí 'éí 'ashiiké ła' dabighan. Dilní bee ndajinéhégoó 'abínígo tseebíígi 'oolkiłgo 'ákqó 'a'ná-néijah. Náhást'éidi 'adooleekíjí 'ashdla'áadah yidziih-go 'áádęę' ch'ínínáánéijah. 'Ółta'í dilní yee ninádaa'neehígíí dízdiiin dóó bi'qqa tseebíí yil-t'é. Mr. Figueroa wolyé 'éí nanihinitin. Baton twirlers táá', pom-pom girls 'éí 'ashdla', dilní yee ndaanéhígíí 'éí tádiin dóó bi'qqa náhást'éí, leader bóoltq', 'áko dízdiiin. Dilní yee ndaanéhígíí t'áá 'altso bitł'aaji'ée' daalgai, blouse dó' dahólq'. 'Abínígo tł'óó'góó biniiyę ch'ínéikahgo 'áadi n'léí ha'át'éege da dilní bee na'anéego 'oolnéhígíí bídahwiil'aah łeh. Shí 'éí clarinet wolyéhígíí bee naashné. Kóhóot'éédqáq' 'éí Corona Del Mar hooleyéegoó nisiikai. 'Áádóó Riverside góó nináásiikai. Baa nihił dahózhqę-go 'ákqó tádiikai. Díí k'adígíí shíí háágóó náadeekai shq'shin. Hazhó'ó 'ídahwiil'qáq' dóó shíí 'índa bééhózin dooleetł.—Bonita Toledo.

Sherman Band
(Sherman Bulletin)

Every morning we go to the band room which is the auditorium, except on week-ends. We go to the auditorium because last year's band room became a boy's dormitory this year. We go in the morning from eight to eight forty-five. There are about forty-eight band members this year. Our sponsor is Mr. Figueroa. We have three baton twirlers, five pompon girls, 39 instrument players, and a leader. The band costumes are Navajo blouses and white trousers. We go out every morning to practice our marching and play some marches. I play first "B" flat clarinet. Last year we went on trips to Corona Del Mar and to Riverside. We had a delightful time on these two trips. I'm sure we will go on a trip again this year.—Bonita Toledo

Shííjdqáq' Kót'éeego Shéeshí
(Sherman Bulletin)

Sherman Institute hooleyéedi 'atah 'íínishta' dóó shííjdqáq' t'áá kodi naanishgo shéeshí. Beverly Hills hooleyéedi bilagáana ła' bá naash-nish nt'ée'. T'áá hazhó'ó yá'át'éehego bá na'anish lá díí bilagáana. Naaki ndeezidíjí' bá nishishnish.

Hollywood hooleyéedi łahgo 'ééhasingo 'ákqó niséyá 'a'ldó. 'Éí binahjí' t'áá 'ákódígi díkwii-go shíí hoołtsq. Bilagáana bá naasnishígí dó' n'léí tábaqhgóó bił nisiskai. 'Éí 'áadi bighan léi' 'áadi bił nahashtqáq' nt'ée'. 'Aadi 'a'ldó' díkwíígoó shíí 'atah tádíyá. Tónteel bikáá'góó da tsinaa'eet nihił tádíí'éeł. Łóó' hahadleehegíí da 'atah baa niséyá. San Diego dóó Catalina

Island hooleyéejí' dó' 'atah niséyá. Tsinaa'eet bitł'áahjigo bighá yeet'íí' léi' 'a'ldó 'atah bee tádíyá. 'Éí 'ákódzaa dóó shighangóó dah ní-diisdzá. 'Aadi táadi shee damíigo 'azlíí' dóó kwii 'ółta'gi nánisdzá. 'Áko ts'ídá t'áá 'íiyisíí 'ádeení'sísdííjigo yishí.—Amelia Flores.

WHAT I DID THIS SUMMER
(Sherman Bulletin)

I stayed to work this summer. I worked in Beverly Hills for some very nice people. I worked for two months. Thursdays and Sundays were my days off.

I went to meet my girl friends in Hollywood. We went to shows and shopping. The family I worked for were going on their vacation on the beach. They had a beach house in Corona Del Mar. I had a good time on the beach, swimming, boat riding, and fishing. I even went to San Diego Zoo and Santa Catalina Island. I went in the glass bottemed boat. I went home for three weeks, and then I came back to Sherman. I had a very good time this summer.

—Amelia Flores, Sherman Institute

Ółta'í Yá Dahó'aahii

Student Council wolyéego t'áadoo le'é t'áá 'ółta'jí bił ndaat'í'ii nabik'í yáti' yiniyę 'álah nádleeheii 'áda ninádei'niłígíí kwii t'áá 'áłts'íisigo bee nihił hodeeshnih.

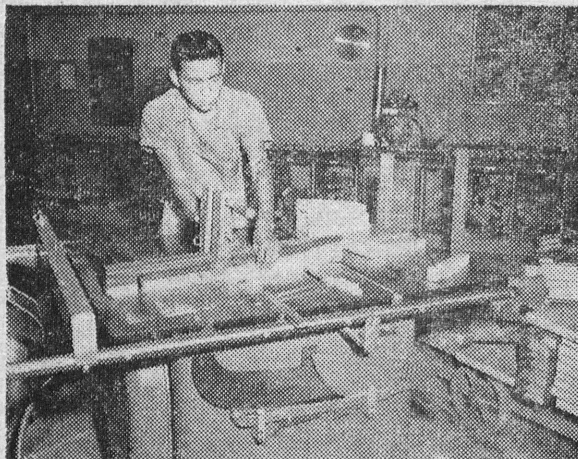
Díí kwii baa 'aho'niishne'ígíí kodi dzilyi' 'ółta' hooleyéedi 'átchíní da'ółta'ágíí baa 'aho'niishne'. Bá'ółta'í hak'eh nitłigo t'áá 'a'qqa da'jólta', 'éí classroom deiłní. Díí kót'éeego 'a'qqa dah nijizhjaa'góó 'ashiiké, doodaii' 'at'éeke da ła' ts'ídá baa dadzíniidlii bits'á dahiidláah t'áá'á'igo. Saad doo bił nanitł'aai, dóó doo diné 'ádíl'íini, 'índa doo ch'iké 'ádíl'íini bitah dah hiidláah. 'Ákót'éeego díkwii da 'a'łch'ishdęę' 'ahidíniidah.

'Áádóó hak'í dahodiinii' shíí ts'ídá t'áá hó 'ájít'éege 'a'ldó' bee nahak'í tsáhákees. T'áá 'íiyisíí yíneedłíígo nihá sizíí dooleetłi dóó yá'á-t'éehego, Bilagáana bizaad yee yá'łt'ii nída-hiidláah. 'Ákót'éeego 'abínídqáq' n'láahdi auditorium hooleyéego 'álah néidleehé góne' 'álah siidłíí. 'Aadi díí naaltsoos bá 'adahidoo'niłii ła' nihił'í' hadahaasdzíí. 'Atah nishi'deel-tłigo kót'éeego nihá yishnish dooleetł dóó kót'éeego nihá sézłi dooleetł daaníigo nizhónigo nihił'í' yáádaáłti'.

Díí k'ad kót'éeego hada'iisdz'í'ígíí binahjí'go k'ad 'ółta'í t'áá'á'í nítingo naaltsoos yá 'adeidiyoo'a'ii bił béedahoozin. Díí k'ad kodóó 'Ashdla'ájí nda'anish góne' naaltsoos 'ahin'íłígíí baa nídiikai.

'Áłchíní t'óó 'ahayóí da'ółta' kwii Inter-mountain hooleyéegi. 'Áko díí da'ółta'ágíí díí-go 'a'qqa dah yikahgo 'óólzin. Student Council

(Continued on page 8)



Cabinet and millwork is a vocation for boys at Intermountain. This boy is sawing some boards with power saw. Intermountain has new modern power equipment in the shops.

Tsin niheeshjii' t'áadoo le'é 'ée' biih nídaa'nií 'ádaat'éii bee 'ádaal'jigi da yídahoo' aah Intermountain hoolyéedi da'ólta'ágíí. Power saw wolyéego tsin bee ndahach'iishígíí ta' bá sinilgo 'éi yee 'ídahoo' aah.

(Continued from page 7)

'atah daníí dooleetii 'ashdla' bik'eh níjaa' dooleet díí díí'go 'at'qq dah 'ooldahágíí.

'Áko shíí t'áá 'át'égo naadiin yilt'éego 'átah nádleeh dooleet Student Council wolyéhígíí. Nihí da'íiníilta' dóo 'éi 'ashkii Floyd Nez Dallas wolyé 'atah dasiilt'e'. Naaltsoos 'ada-haas'nilgo shí béehodoozjít 'éi. 'Atah daats'í nihodi'dooltéet, dooda daats'í.

Bee hada'iisdzíí'ii t'áá 'ałtsogo bízhi' naaltsoos bee dah naastsoozgo 'ádeilyaa. 'Áko 'éi naaltsoos 'adeidiyoonííí deinií'j. 'Áádóó 'índa t'áá bí yaa ntsídaakeesígi 'át'éego naaltsoos yá 'adeididyoonií.

Díí k'ad 'ákót'éego bee 'ihoo'aahígíí niljigo baa neikai. 'Áádóó t'áá 'éi beego 'ashiiké, 'índa 'at'ééké da t'áadoo le'é yá'át'éehgo yaa ntsídaakeesii dahwée'aah dooleetii. 'Ákódaa-t'éhígíí t'áá 'íiyisíí biniiyé 'ádeit'j.

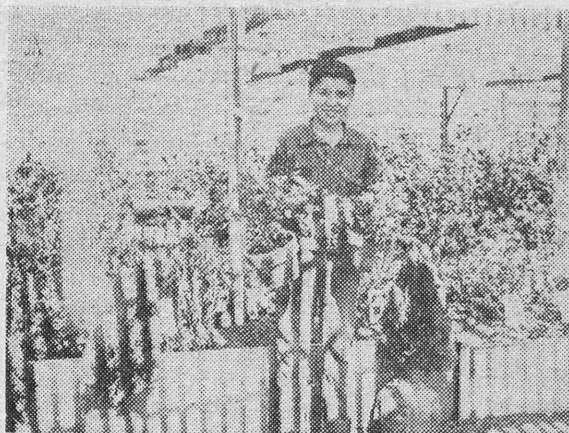
--Juanita Dawes, Intermountain Indian School

STUDENT COUNCIL (SHERMAN BULLETIN)

I would like to tell you what we have to do to elect our Student Council members.

Here, at Intermountain, we nominate one student from every classroom to run for the Student Council. We choose a student that is not bashful and one who is not afraid to speak out in front of other students.

He must speak English and will always do his best. This morning we went to the auditorium to listen to the students that were nominated for the Student



Jimmy Bobb graduated from Sherman Special Navajo Program in 1952. He now works in a nursery in West Los Angeles, California.

Jimmy Bobb wolyéé lá 'ashkii kwii sizínígíí. Sherman hoolyéedi Special Navajo Program wolyéego 'ashdla' nááhajj' na'nitinígíí 'atah yólta' nt'ée'. 1952 yéedáq' daqgo 'ólta' yíighah 'asíj'go k'ad níléi West Los Angeles, California hoolyéedi nanise' 'at'qq 'ádaat'éii k'éédadilyééh góne' 'atah naalnish.

Council make their campaign speeches. They all did very well on their speeches.

I think the students found out who they wanted to vote for on the day that they are to go to vote. Friday is the day that we are going to vote for them.

We have four different school departments and we are to have five students from these four departments.

That means that we will have 20 student council members this year. We nominated Floyd Nez Dallas to run for the Student Council from our classroom. We hope that he will be one of the Student Council representatives.

We made many signs to be put around where the students can see them so they can vote for the boy that we elect for our classroom.

These are the things that we did for the Student Council that will represent our school.

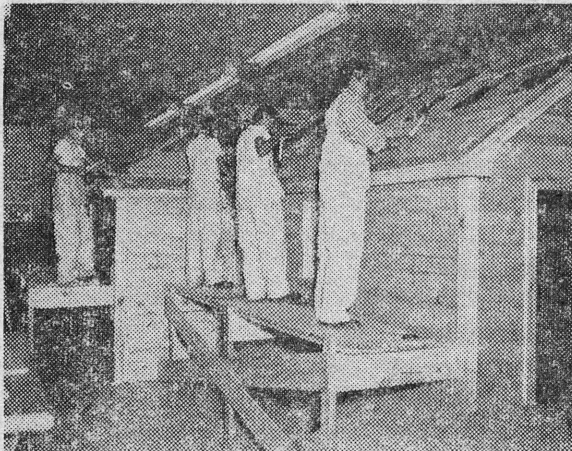
—Juanita Dawes, Intermountain School

Choctaw Dine'é Binant'a'í

Nléi halgai hóteel hoolyééj'í bikágh yish-tłizhii ha'nínígíí ta' Choctaws daolyéego kée-dahat'j. Díí' nínáhahgo binant'a'í dooleetii naaltsoos yá 'anidayii'nií lá. Harry J. Belvin wolyéego Durant, Oklahoma hoolyéegi kée-hat'jigo 'éi naaltsoos bá 'aghá níídee' lá, 5,254 votes bee. Yit' ałch'j' nideizniléé 'éi 2,602 bá 'aníídee' lá naaltsoos.

CHOCTAWS SELECT CHIEF

Harry J. W. Belvin has been elected the chief of the Choctaws. He received 5,254 votes to his opponents 2,602. He will serve for a four year term. Belvin lives at Durant, Oklahoma.



Intermountain Special Navajo Program students learn carpentry work. The shops there have materials to actually build sections of small houses like these.

Intermountain hoolyéedi 'ashiiké da'ólta'ágíí ła' kin 'ál'jigi yidahool'aah. T'áadoo le'é bee na'nitin niljigo bá dahólógo yee 'idahool'aah. Kwii kin 'áłts'íisigo ła' 'ádajiléehego bikáá'. T'áá bighqádidóo da 'ádajil'jiih łaah. Háálá 'éi bee na'nitin nilj.

Naabeehó Bikéyah Bikáá' Nda'aztiinígíí Bibeehaz'áanii

(Ániid naaltsoos ła' haníídee' yéedáq' díi chidí bitiin bibeehaz'áanii ha'nínígíí ła' nihá bikáá' 'ályaa nì'. Jó 'éi t'áá náás yit'ihii k'ad kodóo ła' baa nááháne' kwii.)

Naaniigo yígíí.

Chidí danitsaagíí naaniigo 'áníłtéel dooleefii 'índa 'azhą t'áá 'áłts'ózí ndi t'áadoo le'é bii' héél 'ályago 'íishjáq naaniigo tseebíidi 'adées'eez t'áá 'ákódigo bee haz'ą. Bilááhgóó 'éi dooda. Ndi t'áá ha'át'éhégi da t'ah biláhádi yee has'ąago 'ałdó' 'éi bóhólníh.

'Atiingóo bee 'oolgéel shíí bijáád, doodaii' bikee' nineel'ánídóo bídi'nóol'qat naaniigo tsé'naa híléi ła'jí bijáád nináání'áhájí'. Tseebíidi 'adées'eez dóo náá'áńí' bíghahgo 'éi t'áá 'áko dooleef. 'Éi bijáád ha'nínígíí t'éiyá 'ákót'é. 'Áko ndi díi ha'át'ihii da bikáá' dah siláa shíí, bits'a' 'adaat'éii, 'índa biyéel da, 'éi t'éiyá ts'ídá tseebíidi 'adées'eez dóo wóshdęé' t'éiyá bee haz'ąq dooleef. Bilááhgóó 'éi dooda. Háálá 'atiin t'áá bee honíłtéelgo yigáat dooleefígíí baa hasti' 'éi bee 'át'é.

Dego dóo Náasee 'Áníłtsogi.

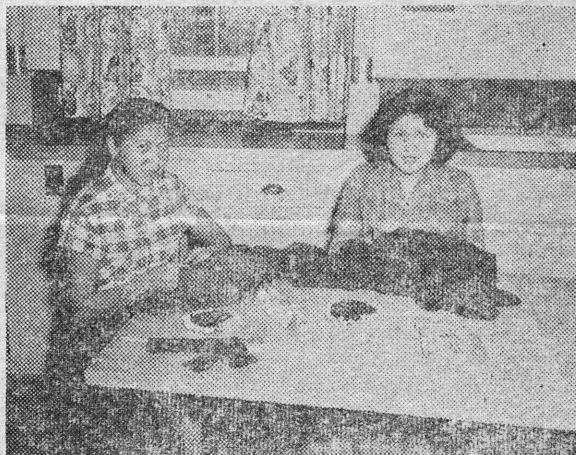
Dego 'áníłtsogi 'éi 'íishjáq táá' ts'áadahdi 'adées'eez dóo náá'áńí', t'áá 'ákódigo bee haz'ą. 13 feet and 6 inches deíłní.

Náasee 'éi dízdiin 'adées'eez t'áá 'ákódigo dooleef. Jó 'éi híléi bídááhjigo naaniigo dah



Some girls learn to be restaurant workers in the Special Navajo Program. These girls attend Intermountain.

Íléi da'adąqgóó 'át'ééké ła' naanish bá dahólógo 'át'é t'áá 'áájí yiniyé 'éedahósinií. 'Éidíígíí baqago ła' 'áájí yiniyé 'idahool'aah 'át'ééké Intermountain hoolyéedi da'ólta'ágíí.



Sewing is an important subject. Many girls become very good. They make some of their own clothing. These girls attend Intermountain.

'At'ééké jiljigo ts'ídá t'áá 'ákónéehé na'áłkad bíhwiizhdool'áál. ła' 'ákót'éego bee ndabidi' nitingo ts'ídá nizhónigo yidahool'aah. K'ad ła' t'áá bí bi'éé' 'adeil'j diigi 'át'éego. Kwii siké-hígíí Intermountain hoolyéedi 'atah 'ólta'.

'aztánígíí dóo bikée'jigo naaniigo dah 'aztánígíí dóo bikée'jigo naaniigo dah 'aztáníj' bí-néel'qadgo 'ááłiłní.

Chidí táá' da 'ahąqh dézjigo 'ahoot'ish dooleefígíí 'éi doo beehaz'ąq da. Naaki 'atkéé' sizj t'áá 'ákódigo beehaz'ą. 'Áko ndi híléi ha'át'éegi da bee nda'agéhígíí naaki 'ahąqh dézjigo 'adeil'j. 'Éi t'áá 'ákót'éego beehaz'ą. One full trailer deíłní 'éi. 'Áko ndi chidítsoh 'oodzj-

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sígíí bidááh gónaa dah 'aztánidóó níléi bee na'agéhígíí ts'ídá 'akéédéé' sizíinii nineel'á-níj'í' bí'néel'qadgo hastáadiin dóó bi'q'q 'ashdla-di 'adées'eez t'áá 'ákódígo bee haz'q. Bilááh-góó 'éi dooda.

Héél 'Áníłdaasgi.

Chidítsoh, doodaii' bee na'agéhé t'ááłá'í sizínígíí tseebíí ts'áadahdi mííl dah 'adiyédlo' t'áá 'ákódígo bee bá haz'q.

An axle load yíłnínígíí 'éi díí chidí dah 'oo-yéetgo bijáád yee sizíí shíí t'áá 'altsoh 'áníłdaás yee dah yooyéetii t'áá 'át'é 'ahídzogo 'ááiyíłní.

(Díí k'ad t'áá kóníłtsóhó dooleet. Náánágo 'índa ła' náábikáá' dooleet díí naaltsoosígíí)

CONTROL OF TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROADS AND HIGHWAYS OF THE NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION

(Continued from November issue)

Width of Vehicles.

The width of any vehicle or the load thereon shall not be greater than eight (8) feet, unless otherwise provided in this section.

The width from the outside of one wheel and tire to the outside of the opposite wheel and tire shall not exceed eight (8) feet and six (6) inches. However, in such event the outside width of the body of vehicle or the load thereon shall not be greater than eight (8) feet.

Height and Length of Vehicles and Loads.

No vehicle and load shall be higher than thirteen (13) feet and six (6) inches.

No vehicle and load shall be longer than forty (40) feet. This shall include front and rear bumpers.

Not more than two vehicles shall be coupled together. However, a truck tractor and semi-trailer will be permitted to haul one full trailer. No such combination of vehicles shall be longer than sixty-five (65) feet.

Single-axle Load Limit.

The gross weight on any axle of a vehicle shall not be more than 18,000 pounds.

An axle load is the total load on the road by all wheels.

(To be continued in January Issue)

Diné Béeso Ba Naaznilií

Béeso ts'ídá daats'í naakidi neeznáadiin dóó bi'q'q tádiindi míílgo níláhdi diné bá 'a'áán sinil lá. T'áá 'at'q'q naaltsoos bee naastsoozgo díí diné bibéeso da'ílinii t'ááłáhadi mííl dóó bi'q'q naakidi neeznáadiin yíłt'éé lá. 'Áko díí béeso yígíí ła' t'óó naaznیلgo díkwíí shíí náahai doo ła' yaa yígháhígóó. Díí diné bibéeso naaznil ha'nínígíí Na'nízhoozhígí Wááshindoon yá ndaqlnishii bíł haz'ánígí sinil lá.

Hastóí, 'índa sáanii da bikéyah bikáá'góó tók'ó'í biká 'ada'algo'go 'éi bik'é bich'j'í' nda'iis-ya' yéé 'éi 'ádaat'éé lá ła' díí béeso ha'nínígíí. 'Índa 'atiin 'adahalne', doodaii' tók'ó'í béesh

bá ditséhéedqá' da kéyah bik'é 'ahineezdee'ii 'ádaat'éé lá. 'Áko 'ákót'éego níkéyah bikáá'-góó nda'azhnishii Na'nízhoozhídi hazhó'ó nda'idółkidgo 'áádóó 'ééhózin. Jó 'áadi 'éi yízhí t'áá 'át'é naaltsoos bee siłtsooz. Gallup Independent wolyéego Na'nízhoozhídóó t'áá 'ákwííj'í naaltsoos hane' bee hahinidéhégi dó' naaltsoos ła' bee siłtsooz. 'Ákwii dó' t'áá 'ééhózin.

Na'nízhoozhídóó níléi Tóta' bich'j'í' diné kéedahat'ínígíí lq'í 'ákót'éego níhízhí' da'atah lá. Díí yízhí naaltsoos dabiká'ígíí níléi díj'í' ts'áadah náahai yéedqá' ła' yah 'adahineezdee' lá. Jó 'áádóó wóshd'éé' t'áá 'at'kéé' yah 'adahinidééhgo k'ad t'óó 'ahóyóí lá. Díí béeso ha'nínígíí doo kéyah t'éiyá bits'qáqdóó da lá. Ła' t'áadoo le'éd'éé' béeso níhich'j'í' 'adahinidééh n't'éé' 'éi 'ádaat'éé lá ła'. 'Áádóó díí béeso yígíí t'áá 'at'oh 'ádanéelt'e'. Ła' díkwíí sindáoo shíí dabikáá', ła' 'éi naakidí mííl dóó bi'q'q tsos-ts'idi neeznáadiin bikáá'. 'Aadóo kwii bita'gi daashj'í' néelqá' 'at'q'q 'át'éego bik'í daasdzhoh.

T'áá 'aaníí 'ákót'éego níhízhí' 'atah daasdzhohígíí hazhó'ó bín'da'idółkid, 'índa Naat'áa-niishchíín níhitahgóó naazdáhígíí dó' t'áá bee 'éédahózin.

MONEY FOR NAVAJOS

About \$230,000 is being held in trust for 1,200 Navajos. Most of them have not appeared to claim their money. This money is at the Gallup Area Office, Gallup, New Mexico.

A list has been prepared showing who has the money. This money came from oil and gas leases, rights of way, rentals and allotments. If you believe you may have money on deposit you should go see. If you are the heir of someone who has money on deposit you should apply for your share. A copy of the list is at Gallup Independent.

Most of the people on the list live in a strip 40 to 60 miles wide. This strip is from Gallup north to Farmington. Some of the names on the list go back 14 years. Accounts go as high as \$2700. However, some are only for a few cents.

If a person's name is on the list he should apply to his district supervisor.

Indians Tódiłhił Bich'j'í' Ch'ídeet'q

'Ániid naaltsoos 'adaha'níłł baa na'asdee' yéedqá' Arizona biyi'j'í' Indians kéedahat'íinii tódiłhił daats'í bich'j'í' ch'ídidoot'áál ha'níngo bee naaltsoos 'adahaas'nil 'at'dó'. Naaltsoos 'adayiiznilií tádiin dóó bi'q'q díj'í' mííl dóó bi'q'q neeznáadiin dóó bi'q'q tádiin dóó bi'q'q 'ashdla' yíłt'éego dooda daaníngo yee naaltsoos 'adayiiznil lá. Lq' daaníinii 'éi dízdiin dóó bi'q'q náhást'éidi mííl dóó bi'q'q tseebídiin dóó

(Continued on page 11)

(Continued from page 10)

bi'q̄q 'ashdla' lá. 'Áko bee l̄q 'azl̄j̄j' 'eelkid lá.

'Áko k'ad Arizona biyi'j'í Indians bich'j' tó-dihit̄ 'akée'di nahalingo 'ákóyilaago baa hane'. Halgai hóteelj'í Oklahoma wolyéego ha-hoodzoj'í 'éi t'ahdii bidá'deelkaal. 'Áko ndi 'éi ts'ídá t'áá 'ájiltso hach'j' dā'deelkaal, 'azh̄q Bilagáana dajil̄j̄j ndi.

Naaltsoos 'adahaas'nilígíí hazhó'ó dayéel-ta' dóo naaltsoos bee háána' dóo 'áadi governor wolyéego 'alq̄ajj' bōhólnihii bízhi' yikáá' yideezogo 'inda Indians taah doojah hodoo'-niid. Díí tó Indians bich'j' 'q̄q'ályaa ha'nii ndi doo t'áá nítteél nt'ée' 'ááldetiñii da. Indians kéyah bá hadahwiisdzogóó 'éi t'ahdii baa dahóch'j'. Nílááhdéé' Bilagáana 'ádaanigo 'éi bini' Indians danil̄iinii t'áá bí yaa nídaat'j' danihiñii lá. Bee l̄q da'j̄iitehgo sh̄j̄j kodóo naaki nináánáaigo bééhózin dooleet̄ daan̄i. 'Áko ndi t'áá 'éi t'áá bich'j' 'q̄q'álnééh daan̄i lá.

INDIANS MAY HAVE LIQUOR IN ARIZONA

Voters in Arizona repealed Indian prohibition recently. 49,085 voted in favor of repeal and 34,135 against. Navajo County was the only county against repeal.

Arizona was the last "wet" state to approve liquor for Indians. Oklahoma still prohibits sale to Indians but it has general prohibition.

As soon as votes are officially recongnized and the repeal is signed by governor it will become law. There will then be only one other law to be considered; sale of liquor on Indian reservations. Tribal councils can decide whether they want liquor sold on Indian land after July 1, 1957.

Tókq'í Hólq̄ Lá

Shell Oil Company wolyéego tókq'í yiká 'ada'ałgo'go yiniyé tadinéhígíí t'áá Naabeehó bikéyah biyi'gi łahgo yiniyé 'adaat'ínēē łá' yik'ídaneestq̄q' lá. Nítch'i łikoní gas wolyé-hígíí ts'ídá t'áá hazhó'ó yá'át'ééh léi' yik'í-da'asgo' lá. T'áá'aj 2.2 million cubic feet bíghahgo bich'j' háálj̄j̄j. 'Aadóo t'áá biláahj̄j' tókq'í dihiłígíí oil wolyéhígíí bich'j' ha-náánáago' lá. 'Áájí 'éiyá łá'aj̄j háálj̄j̄jgo tósh-jeeh danitsaagíí 'ashdla'adadah bee nihinidééh lá. 'Áko ndi łahda 'éi tádiin nádleeł jini.

Díí tókq'í hólq̄ lá ha'nínígíí T'iis Názbaz dóo yaago tát'áá góyaa honít'i' neeznáadi tsin sitq̄qgi daats'í 'ákót'éego hólq̄ lá jini t'áá Arizona biyi'j̄jgo. Díí kwii kéyah nahós'a'ágíí ts'ídá daashj̄j honítteelgo Shell Oil Company wolyéii dayótq' lá. Bilagáana j̄j baa hane'go 'éi acres wolyéego kéyah hadahasdzogo naaz-nilígíí naadiin naakidi míł dóo bi'q̄q 'ashdladi neeznáadiin dóo bi'q̄q tsosts'idiin dóo bi'q̄q

tsosts'id sinil bíghahgo dayótq' daan̄i. 'Ákoh-go sh̄j̄j yik'é na'asłáago 'éi biyi'gi t'áá bí da-nízíngóó tókq'í ha'nínígíí yiká 'ada'ałgo. Arizona biyi' ts'ídá kwe'é t'éiyá tókq'í yá'át'éehii háágo daanigo yaa dahalne' 'ałdó'.

GAS WELL ON RESERVATION

The Shell Oil Company has completed a new commercial gas well. It produces 2.2 million cubic feet a day. In addition it produces 15 to 30 barrels daily.

This is the first commercial producer in the state. It is located ½ mile south of the Utah line and 16½ miles west of the New Mexico line. The Shell Oil Company holds leases on 22,577 acres in this area.

Mq'ii Jooldlozhí

'Atk'idq̄q' mq'ii jooldlozh jini. Mq'ii yēē bee honiigaiigo "K'os hóle'" ní jini. T'áá 'áko k'os nikidadiilzhóód jini. "Sheeni'dizhołgo yishdlosh le'" ní jini. T'áá 'áko bee ni'dizhołgo ch'ínáánáldloozh jini. "Shikégiizhdéé' tó hada'níthosh le'" náád'ni jini. T'áá 'áko biké-giizhdéé' tó hada'níthoshgo ch'ínáánáldloozh jini. "Shibid tó bídik'otgo yishdlosh le'" náád'ni jini. T'áá 'áko bibid tó bídik'otgo ch'ínáánáldloozh jini. "Shíishgháán t'éí dah sitq̄qgo yishdlosh le'" náád'ni jini. T'áá 'áko bíishgháán t'éí dah sitq̄qgo ch'ínáánáldloozh jini. "Shijaa' t'éí háát'i' le'" náádoo'niid jini. T'áá 'áko bijaa' t'éí háát'i'go ch'ínáánáldloozh jini. "Shił dó'eeł'" náád'ni jini. T'áá 'áko mq'ii yēē dah dii'éel jini. "Dlq̄'atahji' shił ch'óo'eeł'" ní jini. Dlq̄'atahji' bił ch'íní'eełgo díwózhi yq̄q dah neeshj̄j̄j dóo nahji' haas'na' jini.

Nt'ée' gólízhii 'aadéé' tó hajoolwoł jini tó bee naat'áhi joo'aałgo. Mq'ii yēē nahgóó sitj̄j jini t'óó de'ánát'ij̄hgo, gólízhii 'éí nahji doo 'ajoo'j̄j̄góó tó héet̄ 'ájiléeł jini. Hodíi'na'go 'inda "shił naa'aash" hałni jini mq'ii. "Doo yildinéē daaztsq̄q' lá didíniit̄" hałni jini. T'áá 'áko tsihał naaki 'áyaa 'ayoo'nil dóo náneestj̄j jini mq'ii. Bijaa'yi'góó dóo híléi binák'eegóó da t'oh ts'ózí hadeidéet̄bj̄j̄j náneestj̄j jini. "Baa da'ashch'osh lá" didíniit̄ hałni jini.

T'áá 'áko gólízhii yēē dah nízhdiilwod jini. 'Éí níláahdi hane' názhni'q. "Doo yildinéē daaztsq̄q' lá" jiniigo níjilwod. "Mq'ii yēē daaztsq̄q' lá jini" ha'níigo jidideezdláád jini gah, hazéists'ósii, dlq̄, bijh, tq̄zhii, tsidii, 'aadóo na'alldloosh nináneel'q̄ajj' t'áá 'ájiltso. Haa'í yee' łá' 'ákq̄q dołyeed hodoo'niid jini. Ni 'áłtsé 'ákq̄q dílyeed ho'doo'niid jini bijh.

T'áá 'áko 'ákq̄q dashdiilwod dóo t'áadoo ho-díina'í níjilwod jini. "T'áá 'aaníí lá" jiniigo níjilwod jini. 'Aadóo gahtsoh 'ákq̄q dah náázhdiiłwod jini. Mq'ii yēē naghái 'ákołhdéé'

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Students in the Special Navajo Program learn to use a bank and to save their money. Most of the students have accounts in the school bank. From left to right: Jimmie Smith (Fort Defiance), Mrs. Mary Nims, banker, Zettie Louise Lewis (Polacca), Tonita Polacca (Keams Canyon), Grace Todacheenie (Klagetoh), Tso Yazzie Smith (Leupp), Tom Canyon (Tuba City).

Special Navajo Program 'atah dayółta'ágíí béeso baa 'áháyáqgi ts'ídá 'aghá 'áníłtso nahalingo yídahool'aah. T'áa da'ólta'gi béeso bá hooghan bá hólóggo 'ákwií béeso yah 'adayiiníí. Béeso ła' dzinízingo choozhdool'jilígíí t'áa bííghahígo t'éiyá' hadadziiizóóh. 'Ółta'í daniljigo kwii 'atkéé' naazínígíí 'aheedanízáádéé' ndaakaigo t'ááłáhági da'ólta' lá. Jó 'éi kwii t'áa Bilagáana k'ehjí baa hane'ígi bízhi' dabikáá' dóó níléi ndaakaidéé'ígíí t'áa bíł 'atkéé' daasdzhoh.

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bich'í' nijiłwod dóó jinééł'j' jini. "T'áa 'aaníí lá. Baa da'ashch'osh lá." jiniigo níjilwod jini. Haa'í yee' jiniigo tazhii 'ákóq dah náazhdiilwod jini. T'áa naghái 'ákołdóó naanídziłwod dóó "T'áa 'aaníí lá." jiniigo nináájilwod jini. Bijh 'ákóq nináánáswodgo "T'áa 'aaníí lá." níigo nináánálwod jini.

"Ni shq' náádílyeed" ho'doo'niid jini dlóq'. 'Ákóq nináádziłwodgo "T'áa 'aaníí lá." jiniigo nináájilwod jini dlóq'. 'Áadi 'índa ni shq' 'ákóq náádílyeed, t'áa daqts'í 'aaníí daaztsáq ho'doo'niid jini hazéists'ósii. T'áa 'áko 'ákóq dah náazhdiilwod jini.

"T'áa 'aaníí mą'ii yéé daaztsáq lá." níigo yikáa'j' haaswodii' "ts'ós, ts'ós, ts'ós" níigo

yikáá' dah nahacha' jini. T'áa 'áko mą'ii yéé bich'í' ni'íłdee' t'áa 'aaníí daaztsáq lá ha'níigo. 'Aadóó hááhgóó shíí baa hoł dahózhóggo binázhnoodah jini.

T'áa 'áko gólízhii 'ání jini "Níléi lá ha'át'íí 'át'é, dego dadóh'j' hałní jini. T'áa 'ájíłtso dego dazhdéé'j' go t'áa bíłgo yáájilizh jini gólízhii. Bilizh hanák'e dahaasdááz jini. Nahgóó hanáa' bíł ndadzimaasgo mą'ii yéé náhi-diitah jini.

Bitsihał yéé yił ndiilwod dóó hatah niki'diilhaal jini. 'Ałtso nahastseed. Bijh 'éi biyaa haalwodgo 'íisaal jini. 'Adadzíłts'íisí yéé 'éi t'áa 'ájít'é ndaho'diztseed lá jini. Gólízhii shíí 'éi mą'ii yił 'atłch'oo'ní. 'Éi t'áadoo bíł nidzil-

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Fort Sill Indian School has cottage dormitories. Students receive excellent training. They spend many happy hours of their leisure time in the dormitory living room, reading, playing games, singing and of late watching television.

Fort Sill Indian School hoolyéedi da'ólta'ágíí t'áá 'a'qaa dabighan. Díí kwii naháaztánígíí t'áá'á'á' góne' dabighango 'adaat'í. T'áá 'éí bee 'idahoo'aah níljjigo 'ákót'éego dabighan t'áá kóníghánigo baa 'adahayáqago. Naaltsoos yídeeshtah danízinii, 'índa t'óó daané'é baa naasháa dooleet nízínii da t'áá kót'éego bee bá haz'á 'e'e'áahgo. 'Índa 'a' sin yidahoot'aah, television wolyéego biyi'jii' baa dahane' danílinii 'a' deini'jii 'é. 'Ákót'éego t'áadoo háájí da yíní 'íí'á nahalíní nízónígo da'ólta'.

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ghaal da jiní gólízhii.

T'áá 'áko niist'áahgóó dah 'azhdií' jiní. 'Áadi dizhdíí'jéé' dóo nízónígo 'é'jíní jiní. "Shí' naa'aash kojí da'at'ees biná 'a'ghadiiit'ash. T'áá 'áatsé nálwod shíí t'áá sáhá 'adoolghat' ní jiní mą'ii. T'áá shíí 'áko gólízhii yéé ha'at'éego shíí ntsínáánázkéezgo lą 'asłíí' jiní. "Shí doo dinishjád da. T'áá k'ad niba' yishwołgo shą 'éí daa nił yit'é?" ní jiní gólízhii. T'áá 'áko mą'ii yéé lą náá'asłíí' jiní. "Íshjágá híléí dził si'ánígíí binaago 'ahéé'ahidí'níilchéét. K'ad hílááh shiba' yíłt'éeł." hańí jiní.

Gólízhii yéé t'áá 'áko dashdiilt'á jiní. Ha'aa 'ajoolwod dóo t'áá 'áko nahashch'id bí'áán léi' góne' 'ajoo'na' jiní. 'Ahásht'óózh 'ádéiideetáqgo yiníkáádéé' nídít'jii jiní gólízhii.

T'óó hodíína'go t'ah hí'ée' kodéé' mą'ii yéé bitsoo' hahíikaadgo yilwoł jiní. Hwííghahgóó

dah yiite' jiní. Mą'ii yéé 'ajoolwodgo gólízhii hanás'na' jiní. Lee'aznileégóó nálwod jiní. Níléidi nálwodgo tsin 'a' néidiitáq dóo 'é'azh-bézhéé 'a' hayí'íshii'zh jiní. Nt'ée' 'éí dló'áyázhí hayí'íshii'zh jiní. "Baa doo 'óshghatí' níigo nahjii' 'ayí'íshii'zh jiní. 'Áádóó 'índa t'áá 'át'é hááyoo'nil dóo tsik'i ha'azyí jiní. Tsik'i dah sidáago hááhgóó shíí t'áá sáhá 'alghat' jiní gólízhii. Dló'áyázhí yéé 'éí há ninéiniłt'jigo t'áá 'át'éhéegi 'át'éego 'éeshch'i'ih yik'i náyii-dziid jiní.

T'áá hodíína'go mą'ii yéé nálwod dóo ha-yaa'gi chaha'ohjii' 'ádee'adzoolghaal jiní. Hááhghóó shíí bitsoo' hahíikaadgo bijéí 'éesh dít'ée' yíjjihgo sití jiní. "Shí' naa'aash yéé da shą k'ad háádéé' níjoolwoł' níigo yisdah nanigo'go sití jiní.

"K'ad shíí da'díízhéí." níigo kọ'jii' dah diiyah jiní. Tsin yéé néidiitáq dóo dló'áyázhí yéé

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hayí'íshiih jini. "Baq doo 'óshghatí" níigo t'óo nahjì 'ayííft'e' jini. 'Aadóo hááhghóo shíí ch'ééh t'eeshch'íih yii' na'ashiish jini.

'Ako 'índa kodóo bik'íij' ts'in ła' bidah 'ajííft'e' jini. "Shíł naa'aash shíí t'áa shqodí ła' shaná'níłtsóod" ch'ééh hałníigo t'óo ts'in bik'íij' bidah 'ajiniíł jini. "T'áa shqodí, shíł naa'aash" níigo hayaadéé' sizí, dego bináa' dah dootł'izhgo. Ts'in t'éiyá bich'í' bidah 'ajiniíłgo yaa nahodidá jini.

COYOTE MAKES RAIN

Long ago Coyote was trotting along. As it became hot he said, "Let there be clouds". The clouds came. "Let it sprinkle" he said. It sprinkled for him. "From between my toes let water bubble forth," And so between his toes, it bubbled forth. "Let water reach up to my stomach," he said. And so to the height of his stomach, the water came. "Let me trot along with my back just at the water level" he said. And so his back lay just at the water level. "Let only my ears stick out of the water" he said. So his ears alone stuck out. "Let it begin to float me" he said. And so it began to float him. "Let it float me out to the prairie-dog town" he said. And so it floated him out to the prairie-dog town.

Then Skunk was running along with a water jug. Coyote lay down. "My cousin, that one who is hateful has indeed died," he said to Skunk. Then Skunk filled Coyote's ears and eyes with grass. "He has indeed become maggoty" said Coyote.

After this Skunk started to go back home. He arrived at his home. Then Rabbit, Chipmunk, Prairie-dog, Deer, Turkey, Bird, and all those who trot about said, "That Coyote is indeed dead, it has been said everywhere. Let's find out. Go over there Deer and see."

Deer went over there. "It is indeed true" he said, when he came back. Then Jack Rabbit also went to see Coyote. "It is indeed true" he said. Then Turkey ran over, too. "It is indeed true" he said when he came back. Then Deer started over again. He looked at Coyote again. "It is indeed true" he said as he came running back.

Then, "How about you? You run over too" they said to prairie-dog. So he ran over. "It is indeed true," he also said. Then they said to Chiumunk "What about you? You run over there too. So he ran over to see also.

"It is true Coyote is indeed dead," said Chipmunk. He ran up on top of Coyote and hopped around. "ts'ós, ts'ós, ts'ós," he said as he hopped around. Then all of them came over. They danced around him saying, "Coyote is dead".

Then Skunk said, "What is that way up in the sky?" And so they all looked upward as they danced. Then Skunk urinated upward, right into their eyes. "Oh" they cried as they lay around gripping their eyes.

Exactly at that moment Coyote jumped up. He grabbed two clubs he had hidden under himself. Then he began to club them right and left. He killed them all. Only Deer ran away. All the small ones were killed. To Skunk alone Coyote was friendly.

Then they built a fire. They buried all those that were killed. "My Cousin, we two shall have a race. He who runs back first will eat all of the meat," said Coyote to Skunk. "I cannot run fast. Let me start before

you," said Skunk. "We'll run around yonder mountain," Coyote said.

Skunk started off at a trot. At a little distance he crawled into a badger hole. He covered himself with bark. He lay there peeping through the layers of bark.

Then Coyote, his tongue hanging out, came running. He ran, past Skunk. When he had run out of sight, Skunk crawled out. He ran back to where they had put the meat in the ground. He picked up a stick. he poked it into the ground. Then he poked out a little prairie-dog. "This will not interfere with the meat I wish to eat," he said and threw it away: Finally he took everything out. All by himself, he ate the meat. He put back for Coyote only that small prairie-dog. Making everything just as it was, he spread the ashes over it. He climbed up into a tree and sat eating meat.

Finally Coyote came running back. Under the same tree, he lay down. His tongue was hanging out. Rubbing wet dirt on his chest, he lay there. "That cousin of mine, I wonder from where he is running," he said as he lay there puffing.

"Now, perhaps the meat is well done," he said as he picked up a stick. He poked it into the ashes. And then he poked out a little prairie-dog. "This will not interfere with the meat I wish to eat," he said and threw it away. But then there was nothing more.

Then Skunk dropped a bone from above. "Oh, my cousin. Please give me some of the food back" Coyote said as he stood under Skunk, his blue eyes cast upward. He talked in vain for Skunk dropped nothing but bones to him from above.

(Used by permission of Linguistic Society of America. Adapted for use from **Navajo Texts** by Edward Sapir.)

(Some Navajo construction is retained for interest.)

Béégashii Ndahaaznii'gi

Dziłghá'a San Carlos t'áa 'ániidígo béégashii tseebíí ts'áadahdi neeznádiingo baa ndahaaznii' lá. Ashcreek Cattle Association wol-yéego yee dah yikahígíí bá yaa naaskai ts'idá 'aláahgo ch'idahwii'aahígíí t'éiyá béégashii bich'í' ndahaaznii' lá.

T'áa 'a'qq 'ádaat'éhígíí bik'ehgo 'ashdla'-go dah noolkał ndahaaznii' lá. Cho'adinii ła' bináahaaí danilínígíí neeznádiin dah hidédlo'-go náhást'éí ts'áadah dóo bi'qq naaki dootł'izh bąqłh 'íłjigo ndahaaznii' jini. Dabi'aadii ła' bináahaaí danilínígíí 'éí hastq'áadah dóo bi'qq dįį dootł'izh bąqłh 'íłjigo ndahaaznii' neeznádiin dah hidédlo'. Béégashii tsa'ii 'éí neeznáá dóo bi'qq hastqą dootł'izh. Dóola 'éí ła'ts'áadah dóo dóo bi'q- tsosts'id dootł'izh neeznádiin dah hidiidlohgo. Béégashii tsa'ii biyázhi dahólónígíí 'éí biyázhi t'áa biyaa deiilyeedgo neeznádiin dóo bi'qq tádiin dóo bi'qq tseebíí béeso bąqłh da'íłjigo ndahaaznii' lá.

Apache Cattle Auction

The San Carlos Apache Indians auctioned 1800 head of cattle recently. Sale was conducted through their Ashcreek Cattle Association.

Top prices per hundred pounds in five classes were; yearling steers \$19.20; yearling heifers \$16.40, cows, \$ 1 60; bulls, \$11.70; cows with calves \$138.00 a pair.

Joot Bee Ndajinéego

Ghaajì' wolyéhígíí bini hastá'áadahgóó
yookát'èédáq' Lók'aah Nteeldi joot football
wolyéhígíí bee ndajinéego t'áá 'áádóó 'ashkii
hastá'áadah binááhaigo Merwin Denny wolyéé
nt'ée' t'áá 'íigo nt'ée' jini. 'Ashkii náánáta'
łahdée'go joot yił yilwolgo kodóó yich'i' dah
diilwod nt'ée' t'áá bitsiits'iinígíí yee yizgoh lá
jini. T'óó bił ch'aa hazłí' shə'shin 'azłí' nt'ée'
t'áadoo bił ch'ée'di'ndládí 'ádin silí' jini
'áhoot'jid dóó táadi daats'í 'ahénínáá'ílkidgo.
T'áá 'íídáq' 'azee'ál'í' góne' yah 'eelt'í ndi
t'áá ch'éeł bá 'áhóót'jid lá.

FOOTBALL

Merwin Denny of Ganado Mission died of injuries received in a football game. He was 16 years of age. His head was hurt in tackling an opponent. Every effort was made to save his life. However, he never regained consciousness and died about 3 hours after the injury.

Hastóí Ła' Yah 'Abi'doo'nil Lá

Hastiin Tsék'izí dóó Frank Joe, hastóí ndil-
t'éego Monticello, Utah hoolyéedi yah 'abi'
doo'nil 'ashdla'ádah yiskáqjì'. Bilagáana 'ta'
kéyah naaltsoos yee dah yoołtsosgo t'áadoo
yee ha'dee'aahí 'áájí haljì' 'ta' naakaigo 'éí
biniinaa lá. 'Éí bił 'ahaa nídadzist'ijidgo 'ákó-
t'éego yee haa ch'ihoní'á. Tádiin jì 'éí 'íiyisíí
báqáh 'iljì nt'ée' ndi t'áá 'ashdla'aadah jínigo
há niit'áá lá.

TWO NAVAJOS IN JAIL IN UTAH

Hosteen Sakizzie and Frank Joe were sent to jail for 15 days at Monticello, Utah. They grazed their animals on range where white men have grazing permits. They were sentenced to 30 days but 15 days were suspended. About 600 head of sheep, goats and horses were allowed to graze where they should not.

Na'aldloosh Naagháagi

Díí kwíí naaltsoos bik'á'ágíí T'iists'óóz Ní-deeshgízh hoolyéédéé' naaltsoos bee 'ályaa lá. 'Áłchíní yázhí da'ółta'ágíí 'ádaat'íí lá. Naakíígíí wolyéego dayíníilta'ágíí na'aldooosh danilíníí Bilagáana k'ehjí bízhi' danilíníí bídahwíil'aah daaníí lá. Díí na'aldloosh dani-línígíí ła' t'áá deit'íí, ła' 'éí doo deit'íí da daa-níí lá.

Bear wolyé jiní 'éí lééchqǫ́'í ts'ídá ntsxaazii nahalingo 'óolyéé lá. Naabeehójí 'éí shash deitní.

Náá'ákóné'é 'éí Fox. 'Éí 'a'ldó' t'eechq'í nahalin. Dinéjį mą'iitsoh deiłnį.

Turkey 'éí naa'ahóohai nahalin lá. Naa-
bachójí 'éí tǫzhii wolyé.

Cow 'éí bits'áá dóó 'abe' hólóó lá, 'éí dinejí
béégashii wolyé. Hén 'éí bits'áá dóó 'ayéézhii

hólóq lá, 'éí diné k'ehjí naa'ahóóhai deiłní

Sheep 'éi t'áá 'íyisíí t'áá yéego Naabeehó chodayool'íinii 'óolyáa lá. Diné k'ehjí dibé deiłní dóó bighaa'ígíí diyogí 'ádeit'í Naabeehó, 'índa t'áá 'éi bitsí'ígíí bikiin nda'aldeeh.

Horse 'éi ts'ídá 'agháadi choo'íinii 'óolyé.
Łíj' deiłní Naabeehó.

Second Grade

Mr. Hetzel's Class

Crownpoint Boarding School

Crownpoint, New Mexico

OUR ANIMAL FRIENDS

The second grade is learning about animals. These are some of the animals that we know.

Mr. Bear looks like a big, fat, brown dog. Navajos call him Hosteen Shush.

Mr. Fox looks like a red dog. Navajos call him Hosteen Mahi Tso.

Old Man Turkey Gobbler looks like a big, fat, chicken. Navajos call him Hosteen Cungee.

Old Lady Cow and Mrs. Hen give Navajos milk, eggs, and meat. They are good friends of the Navajos. Navajos call them Bahi Gah Shee and Nah Ho Qush.

An even better friend of the Navajo people is Old Woolly Sheep. Di Beh, as Navajos call them, give the people wool for rugs and mutton for stew.

The Horse is the Navajos best friend. Navajos call him Hosteen Klini. —Second Grade

Mr. Hetzel's Class

Crownpoint Boarding School

Crownpoint, New Mexico

Nát'oh Bit Daasdizígíí

Naaltsos nát'oh bił daasdisígíí bits'áqádóó cancer wolyéii hólóogí 'át'é jíní. Tar wolyéego daditłı́kígíí bii' hólóogo 'éí bits'áqádóó hólóo shq'shin. Jó k'ad t'ahdii t'óó nabı́dahonitaahgo na'atsı́sígíí baqah 'ádaal'ı́go díí cancer wolyé ha'nínígíí bidahidılneéh jíní. 'Áko ndi diné wolyéii shı́ı́ 'éí daayit'éego baa nı́dóot'ı́ı́. Jó 'éí t'ahdii bich'ı́ 'oolkıl dóó 'éí bá na'alkaah.

TAR IN CIGARET PAPER MAY CAUSE CANCER

A research chemist has found a powerful cancer-causing tar in cigaret paper. It has been used to cause cancer in mice during experiments. As yet no one knows how it will affect humans. Additional experiments are being done at present.

Hajéidíshjool Naashgizh

'At'ééd doo bitah hats'íidgóo dǫ́í' binááhái
jiní Bilagáana shǫ́í nilǫ́igo. 'Azee'íí'íní nídabi-
nǫ́íǫ́igo wónáásdóo yéedeiskáá' jiní 'ábí'íinii.
Hajéidishjool biyi'di dǫ́igo 'aǫ́aǫ́ haz'áago
'át'é. 'Éí t'áá 'áníltso 'ákót'é. 'Áko ndi 'éí 'aǫ́-
ch'ǫ́' yah 'adahazt'i'go hadǫ́íǫ́í 'ahééníǫ́ ha-
jéidishjoolíǫ́í naaldzilgo. Nt'éé'go díí 'at'ééd
kwii baa hane'íǫ́í bijéidishjool biyi'di t'áá bi.

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Roy Walters, Tuba City, Arizona, is learning to be a meat cutter. He attended Phoenix Indian School.

'Atsj' nehelgéesh yéedahósinií t'áa ha'át'éegi da naanish bá dahólóogo 'át'é, háálá 'éi naanish t'áa sahdii 'ats'á náánázt'i'ii 'át'é 'at'dó'. Roy Walters wolyéé lá kwii 'atsj' nehelgéeshgo yihoot-'aahígíí. Tó Naneesdizidéé' naagháago Phoenix Indian School-di 'atah 'ólta'.

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ta'á góne' 'at'ch'i' bigháhoodzágá lá jinií. 'Áko shíí bidiígíí doo ts'ídá náás digeeh da ta' ná-t'ágá' ch'éenílíggo biniinaa. 'Éi bik'ee doo bitah hats'íi da lá jinií. T'áá'tá'í béeso názbqsigíí bíg-hahgo bighá hoodzágá lá jinií. Díí bighá hoodzánígíí t'áa ha'át'éhégo da bá 'at'ch'i' 'ání-doolníít ha'níigo shíí baa hwiiníst'íí. Ts'ídá hazhó'ó bá nabik'ítsáháskéezgo shíí 'índa bi-ní'diinish. 'Áltsé tó ts'ídá yéego sik'azgo biih yiltí jinií. Bitah honiilk'aazgo tseebídiinjí' ní-nítkidgo 'índa yida'ííthaaazh lá. T'áa shíí 'áko bighágizh dóo bijéidíshjool 'qnáádeeligizh

dóo biyi'di bighá hoodzánéé yá ndeiskad. T'áa-doo ts'ídá hodíína' 'altso jinií. Hajéi bqgh na'a-nishgo díí hats'íístahgóó ndaazlínéé t'áa 'át'é ndaastta. Díí k'ad 'azee'íí't'íni danílinii ta' bi-naanish ndaat'i'gi bee nabik'ítsáhákees dọ-leet biniyé kwii baa hane'.

OPERATION ON CHILD'S HEART

A four year old girl had a large hole in her heart. It was as big as a silver dollar. Doctors operated on her and closed this hole. It was a difficult operation. First the girl was kept in ice water to lower her body temperature 18 degrees. Then she was put to sleep. In operating her heart's blood flow was stopped almost eight minutes.